The Power of the States.

It has been constantly proclaimed by the South that ultimately the northern States would necessarily be brought under the same humiliating submission to the authority, will, and caprice of the Federal Government which that Government has visited upon the southern States. The presumption of Congress in its demeanor towards Kentucky and Maryland, and the propositions to compel the northern States to submit to the same negro equality that it has established for the South, show the drift of events. The New York Herald, added remark that the "lowest stratum' use of a fable. It says:

"It is once more the old story of the trees and the axe. The woodman went into the forest and demanded of the fraternity of the trees the sacrifice of a single member to his necessity. All agreed to give up to him the slender ash. No sooner was the ash down than the woodman fitted its tough stem to the head of an axe, whose edge he laid so lustily to the the 'royal Dane.' We suspect he roots of the green-robed senators of mighty woods' that the forest began to of him for years at any of those antidisappear. 'Ah!' murmured the oak, the first of our number we might have stood firmly for ages.' The time is apparently not far distant when the northern people may as vainly regret that in consenting to the exercise of an arrogant and outrageous power over the southern people they gave a handle to be used against their own liberties."

The Case of Ohio on the Constitutional Amendment.

The telegraphic sketch of what was done in Congress Friday, published by the Richmond papers Saturday, stated that Mr. Senator Johnson, of Maryland, expressed the opinion that a State could not withdraw its assent to a constitutional amendment. This was placing him nearly opposite to the position he did assume on the question. The following is what he said :

"Mr. Johnson said the senator (Mr. Sumner) was doubtless right in saying the amendment had been adopted by the necessary number of States, according to the action of Congress; but there was a difference of opinion, which had been fully stated during the recent debate, on the other proposition, that a State cannot withdraw an assent once given. If the southern States had been States throughout the war, and are now within the meaning of the Constitution, then the amendment had not been adopted. He would not express any decided opinion on whether a State's assent once given could be withdrawn; his present impression was that it could, as otherwise a State once assenting to a proposition was so bound that it could not, ten or fifteen years afterward, reconsider its action. It was a question, however, that would be considered by the Judiciary Committee. His mind was open to better judgment or information, and if satisfied such a time save "on call." his opinion was erroneous, he would, of course, concur in the contrary opinion.'

Stanton, Anthony, Train and Garrison. We have " The Revolution," a paper just started by those "tell-tale women," ELIZA-BETH CADY STANTON and SUSAN B. AN-THONY, in New York, to advocate woman's rights. It is as gossipy and scandalous as two such women, aided by a woman in men's clothes, named PARKER PILLSBURY, can make it. Its first page commences with a rich letter from GARRISON, in which TRAIN, now away in England, kicking at the lion with a "misery" in his "chist," is denounced in the sharpest manner. So TRAIN finds he has "an enemy" of no mean grade in his "rear."

GARRISON addresses his letter to "DEAR MISS ANTHONY"; and commences with the cool expression of his regret that the two chaste ladies "should have taken such leave of good sense" and "self-respect as to be travelling companions and associate lecturers with that crack-brained barlequin and semi-luratic George Francis Train!" Pretty good, by way of an introduction to the following:

"The nomination of this ranting egotist and low blackguard for the Presidency by your audiences shows that he is regarded by those who listen to him as on a par with the poor demented Mellen and Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveller.' The colored people and their advocates have not a more abusive assailant than this same Train, especially when he has an Irish audience before him, to whom he delights to ring the changes upon the 'nigger,' 'nigger,' 'nigger,' ad nauseum. He is as destitute of principle as he is of sense, and is fast gravitating toward a lunatic asylum. He may be of use in drawing an audience; but so would a kangaroo, a gorilla, or a hippopotamus."

GARRISON berates these gentle ladies for this TRAIN rage of theirs, and for seeming to look to the Democratic rather than the Republican party; all which he denonnces as "infatuation!"

Very cool for a man who has been all his life infatuated! But no man ever got the better of a woman. Even the Devil fared badly on going to see " Ton WALK-ER" by meeting Tom's wife; for on the next morning much wool was found lying about loosely. The ladies reply with that cat-like felicity, gently purring as they handle their victim!

"We had never expected," say they, "to "be one of the victims to be seized by Mr. "GARRISON'S metaphysical tweezers, and "held up midway between earth and hea-" ven, a spectacle to men and angels." But they take him in turn in physical tweezers. They defend their impartial position between parties, saying they go with them still wonders at the wild things they (GAR-BISON and his motley followers) have done in every part of the country-Mr. GARRIson himself burning the Federal Constitution on the 4th of July." Pretty good!

But here are two very nice paragraphs: "When a gentleman, whom we meet in good society, of wealth and position, of spotless moral character, of genius and rare gifts, [the divine TRAIN,] is denounced as a 'kangaroo,' a 'gorilla,' a 'hippopotamus,' a 'low blackguard,' a 'ranting egotist,' a 'crack-brained harlequin,' and 'semi-lunatic,' the accuser covers too much ground

for a reply. "We have not been looking to the 'Great Adversary to espouse our cause.' [the Devil,] but if he has come to us in the pleasant guise of Mr. Train, we admit him a most efficient worker. We recall with gratitude his ancient service in Eden

would have been none the wiser. It is a general solvency-promote the common remarkable fact that all history, both weal and comfort of all. This is best, as serted by all human powers, some good levil has stood at her elbow."

This is capital. Irony, sarcasm, wit, all done up in a single bouquet! Calmly informing Mr. GARRISON that the

time had arrived for men to pass from the abolitionist to the statesman, the ladies "Every thinking man to-day sees the

danger one need but state to be per-

ceived, that to trust the lowest stratum of manhood to legislate on the political, moral, and social interests of the nation is suicidal to our free institutions." A fair hit! But a little marred by the

referring to Mr. STEVENS'S bill for coërcing would not be dangerous if women were negro equality everywhere, makes apposite allowed to vote! (We suppose white and black.) Finally, gently informing GARRISON that

slavery is abolished and the play ended, the audience gone, and the lights extinguished, the ladies thus gracefully bury him!

"In respect even to the debris of negro agitation, Mr. Garrison is as dead as thinks so himself; for we have not heard slavery convocations where he used to 'if we had not consented to the fall of forge thunderbolts and gather laurels. He should be content to remain in his sepulchre, and not 'revisit the glimpses of the moon,' and by diatribes like the above endeavor to frighten live people from their appropriate sphere.

" Rest! rest, perturbed spirit!" TRAIN may go on kicking the sick lion, the women will take care of GARBISON.

"Loans on Call "-Panics. The reader is no doubt familiar with the technical phrase of Wall street above quoted. These loans are made with the understanding that they will be paid when called for. At all times, in active commercial communities, "loans on call" are

common; but at the present time it is understood that loans are made hardly in any other way in New York save by the banks. This indicates a good deal of feverish anxiety and much doubt about the future. Men desire to have control of their money at every turn of affairs, in order that they may make the best of the situation.

This policy is in accordance with the blindness of men as to the future, and their proneness to walk the same path that others have travelled before them. That path They recommended the incorporation of ever leads to a condition of unpreparedness to meet the revulsion which everybody feared and nobody is ready to meet when it comes. Communities laboring under the apprehension of monetary troubles are like ants whose local habitation has become a little warm from a rising fire. All is commotion; nobody is still and we may well imagine that if ants dealt in money they would make no loans at shall be applied for any other purpose

When the crash comes, the anxious lenders of money on call are no better off than any one else. They may be infinitely worse off. They may be left with a ruin- further contraction of liabilities of this ously depreciated paper money on hand, or may, in the desperation of the hour, have parted with it all for a mere song in

These over-sagacious persons may be yet in another situation not more consoling. They may have been, and indeed generally are, "speculators"; men who cannot resist temptation to acquire sudden riches in that mode. One day they are inclined to withdraw and make permanent investments; the next, comes one of those changes in relative values of stocks, or gold, or something, which characterize the period of instability and trouble in national affairs, and the money is called for and hazarded. This operation is repeated as the rapid changes ensue; and the operator, if he has survived the dangers which so beset the path of speculation, finds when the crash comes that his ventures have but taken him to the highwater mark of inflation, that he is only floating in an ocean of bubbles, and if he does not burst with them he will be one of the lucky few who escape the general

doom. Money revulsions and panics have been ever recurring in all commercial nations. This country has had its full share; and yet society never improves upon its experience. Cupidity and greed blind mankind. It is agreeable to carry a large amount of aggregate wealth, though it be merely nominal, and men in the midst of the financial storm clutch at chances to accumulate with avidity. They begin even to look at the rainbow with unusual interest, having a growing impression that there are many kegs of gold at either end of it. Vanity and avarice take possession admitted to this floor; therefore be it of them, and they lose their better judgments and discard all the experiences of

the past. Now, what is best in all times is best at a time of pressure. To be cautious to assume no obligations you cannot in all human probability meet-to live economically-to be industrious-to confide in your neighbor-to avoid speculation-tolive, in short, the life of a Christian gentleman. The man who so lives will come out best. If some of his neighbors gather up more money in the crisis, he can at least have the consolation of a clear conscience, which some who have amassed their hundreds of thousands would give all their wealth to possess.

The practice of honest and regular dealings at such a time would avoid a vast deal as far as they go with woman's rights-just of distress. The withdrawal of money as Mr. Garrison did in former times as to from the support of ordinary industry for slavery. They say "placid conservatism speculative purposes oppresses everybody, while the great bulk of money so invested purchases for its owners little else than disappointment and remorse. After the storm has passed, how many who were independent and wealthy before, cry out: "Oh, if I had only loaned my money to my honest and industrious neighbors upon landed security-nay, even upon the pledge of their own honor, how much better off I should be. They would have been saved from embarrassment, possi-"been saved from embarrassment, possi"bly rain, and I should now be still inde"bly rain, and I should now be still inde"pendent; whereas I have thrown my

TEAMOH voted aye because he thought punctions about putting their hands into the treasury and drawing their per diem, and at the same time delaying movements middlothian Coal Mining Company will be held wealth into that unreimbursing sea which tor!) " is the receptacle of all vainly and vicious-

'ly wasted fortunes." There are mutual laws of morality and ing additional clause, offered by Mr. WIL-Christianity which, if followed in a com- LIAMSON being under consideration: munity, will blunt the force of misfortune "The General Assembly may authorize man been first to eat the forbidden fruit, or altogether turn it away. If men but a capitation tax not to exceed one dollar

sacred and profane, alike show that when well for the rich as the poor. When a ever woman has been in great straits, destorm visits a locality, or a fire brings loss and distress upon a number of families, it substitute: is the generally conceded duty of the neighborhood to minister to the wants of the afflicted. It certainly is no less obligatory upon men to assist one another in a one years, two-thirds of which shall be financial crisis. And it is a beautiful feature of the moral law that it results most advantageously to the physical condition of those who respect it. necessity of education at the polls. It is

Mr. CHASE'S claims to the Presidency are urged by Horace Greekey and all the more sincere Radicals upon the express ground that he is a known and avowed friend of the reconstruction measures-in other words, because he has declared them to be constitutional. But Judge FIELD, who merely said privately to a friend that these measures are unconstitutional, is arraigned as for a crime, and is threatened with impeachment. We suppose the investigation will end in smoke; yet it might be well for the Democrats to prove to the committee that the Chief Justice has repeatedly expressed his opinions upon the question. We should like to know what Congress would do in

HUNNICUTT advocates immigration, and n that compares most favorably with those Radicals who have, for the worst motives, endeavored to check the measures for promoting it. The descending scale of Radicalism goes a long way down when there are several degrees below HUNNICUTT But the "Friend and Hero" knows what he is about. He wants to be Governor some day; and he is endeavoring to widen the ground he occupies! This one stroke of policy relieves him from all the dangers of competition in business!

The Virginia Convention ORDERED BY CONGRESS TO FRAME A STATE CONSTITUTION.

## FORTY-FIRST DAY.

SATURDAY, February 1, 1868. The Convention met at the usual hour Prayer by the chaplain. Mr. PLATTE occupied the chair in the bsence of Mr. UNDERWOOD.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. Mr. WINSTON, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted a report setting forth that the State was a loser by investments in internal improvements

the following clause into the Constitution: "The General Assembly shall provide at as early a day as practicable for the disposal of as much of the State's interest in works of internal improvement as can be exchanged for an equal amount of the bonds of the State, and shall authorize and require the Board of Public Works to effect such conversion as rapidly as possible; and no money received from the sale of any bonds now held by the State than the reduction of the debt of the State. They further recommended the adopthe report of the Committee on Taxation and Finance, restraining the State from a kind: and also that the Board of Public Works shall consist of the Governor, Treasurer, and Auditor, as provided by the seventeenth clause in the report of the Committee on the Executive Depart-

BANKS. Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on Banks, etc., submitted the following re-

ment." Laid on the table for printing.

"The Committee on Banking, Currency, and Insurance Companies having submitted a partial report, and having reserved the ight to make such additions as they might. n their judgment, think proper, beg leave to article. submit the following additional provisions, and ask that they be laid on the table and printed:

"1. The General Assembly shall not grant charter of incorporation to any bank, insurance company, trust company, or any other banking institution, with privileges to negotiate loans, buy and sell stocks, bonds, coin or other securities, or to do the business of a broker; or to discount paper, bills of domestic or foreign exchange, at a greater rate of interest than that fixed by

"2. No person who is a broker, or who deals in stocks, coin, bills of foreign or domestic exchange, or any other secarities, or discounts paper, or loans money at a greater rate of interest than that fixed by of the State of Virginia, shall be allowed to hold any office, directership, or clerkship whatever in any bank, trust, or loan company, insurance company, or banking institution of any kind in the State of Vir-

VISITORS.

Mr. CURTISS called up the following resolution of yesterday:

"Whereas great confusion and consequent delay of the work of this body arises from the great number of persons " Resolved, That hereafter no person shall be admitted upon the floor of this hall without an express vote of this Convention, except the following-to wit, me nbers and officers of this Convention. officers of the State Government, persons already privileged, and gentlemen accompanied by ladies: Provided, That but one eporter from each newspaper establishment shall be admitted." Considerable discussion ensued. Mr.

good reasons therefor. Mr. CURTISS argued in favor of it, and

said something in regard to the gentleman from Norfolk being always ready to delay the Convention, and never neglected the opportunity of making useless speeches. Mr. Bowden: Do you speak of me, sir? Mr. Curriss: No, sir; of your colleague

Dr. BAYNE). BAYNE, vehemently: Mr. President. I arises to a pint of order, sir. I wants to know, sir, if members can git up here and members on dis floor, sir, and cuttailin planting of oysters, or in the sale of the ther rights, sir, to speak on dis floor, sir. Sir, I deny de proposition of de gentle-

man, and states that I has rights to speak here as well as other people. Mr. PORTER called the previous question; which was sustained. The vote was taken, and resulted-ayes, 65; noes, 21. Mr. HAWXHURST voted aye, and did so, he said, because he had been openly insulted by the CHAIR on yesterday for

voting the other way, and he would vote as he chose. TEAMOH voted aye because he thought

TAXATION. The morning hour having expired, the

report on taxation was taken, the follow-

man been first to eat the forbidden fruit, or altogether turn it away. If men but judging from his record, he would have respect these mutual relations they state who has attained the age of twenty-tleman ought to explain the remarks him-kept his knowledge to himself, and women strengthen the community—sustain the one years, to be applied exclusively to a self.

just and equal system of common or free school education; but no such tax shall be levied within the State for any other purpose whatever." BREEDLOVE offered the following as

"The General Assembly may levy poll-tax not exceeding the assessment on \$500 worth of property on each male citizen who has attained the age of twentyapplied exclusively in aid of the public school fund, and the remaining one-third shall be applied as a county or corporation fund; and no other capitation or poll-tax shall be levied by any county of corpora tion." Lost-ayes, 37; noes, 47.

The vote recurring on the original, was lost-ayes, 18; noes, 67. Mr. Thomas offered the following as substitute for Mr. WILLIAMSON'S propos

"The Generaal Assembly may levy tax not exceeding one dollar per annum on every male citizen who has attained the age of twenty-one years, which shall be applied exclusively in aid of the public free schools, and counties and corporations shall have power to impose a capitation tax not exceeding fifty cents per annum, for all parposes." The previous question was called, and

the vote resulted—ayes, 54; noes, 34. Mr. HAWXHURST moved to reconsider the

Mr. THOMAS claimed that such would be out of order at that time. Mr. HAWXHURST said that he thought it ungentlemanly and unparliamentary to be pushing matters in that way.
Mr. THOMAS: What did you say, sir.

Mr. HAWXEURST : I said, sir, that I did not like this way of doing business. I think it is improper to preclude my mo-

Mr. Thomas: Well, sir, but did you say that my conduct was ungentlemanly?
Mr. Hawkhurst: Well, ah! no! I did Mr. Thomas : Very well ; I am satisfied

Mr. PORTER moved to dispense with the afternoon session this afternoon. Carried. PERSONAL EXPLANATION. Mr. James arose to make a personal explanation. It was concerning the follow-

ing article from the Southern Opinion:
"The Ex-Collector Plays a New Game. It is charged in certain quarters that William R. James, ex-collector of the Rich. mond customs, proprietor of James's river and of James's 'separators,' availing himself of his position as a member of the Convention, obtained the names of the Radical members thereof to a petition to Congress and Generel Schoffeld praying the removal of certain State officials, and that James subsequently clipped off the names so signed, and attached them to another and a different petition-a petition

to his position of collector, from which he was ousted for malfeasance in office. "A committee of investigation, could one be appointed by the Convention, would throw a sunbeam, maybe, on a mysterious

in fact, to the authorities at Washington

praying that he (James) may be restored

and dishonorable transaction." He denounced the Southern Opinion denying that paper's claim to its name and stating that he knew many southern men in this community who would be ashamed to acknowledge the emanations from that paper as exponents of their opinions. He was first among the advocates of the freedom of the press; but he a man's private character, no matter how bad he was. He spoke of the deed given him

tion of the eleventh clause contained in Lames river by the Dispatch and other papers, and said that his action in that regard was endorsed by subsequent action of that honorable body the Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

as the Southern Lie. He was about to speak in defence of his separators," when

Mr. CLEMENTS called him to order. He did not think members had a right to advertise their patents on the floor of this Convention. The CHAIR sustained the point, and told

explanation.

Mr. JAMES, in conclusion, denied emphatically the statements contained in the FINANCE.

The second article, proposed by the Committee on Finance and Taxation, was then taken up, together with Mr. SNEAD'S amendment. They are as follows: "Article 2. No tax shall be levied upon

catching any of the natural productions of the waters thereof, nor shall any tax be imposed on vessels engaged in transporting said natural productions; but oysters removed from their natural beds and planted may be taxed as a portion of the personal property of the owner."

"But the General Assembly shall have the power to direct that a survey be made of the ground lying below low-water mark not embraced within the lines of any paaw, in any manner whatever, or who is a tent in this State, (not including the natu-State officer, or who receives a salary from ral oyster beds, which shall remain free the public treasury, literary or other funds and common to all the citizens thereof,) and provide for the division of the same in lots of one or more acres, and for the numbering and designation of the metes and bounds of the same by substantial stakes, and to direct that the same be leased at a price of not less than \$5 per acre per annum by the commissioners of revenue; and further, to provide that a map of such survey be placed, and preserved, in the clerk's office of the courts of the several counties in which such lots or planting grounds may lie, giving the preference in all cases to the persons who may occupy

every member should be present.

By order of the W. P.

PETERFIELD TRENT,

at the time any such ground. "It shall also have authority to secure to the proprietors of lands, on the bays, creeks, and shores of this State, for their use and occupancy, without charge, so much of said planting grounds belonging to the State immediately adjacent to their lands as the General Assembly may deem expedient, on condition that said proprietors allow the lessees of said planting grounds free egress and regress through ALLAN argued against that part of the | their lands to the same, and permit them proposition relating to reporters, giving to occupy a portion of their shores during the terms of their lease, subject to a forfeiture of such privileges in case of gross

abuse of the same. "No tax shall be imposed on planted

"No bona fide resident of the State shall be precluded from the full enjoyment of any of the rights enjoyed by other citizens of this State in regard to the catching or planting of oysters; nor shall any citizen of this State be prohibited from being concerned or interested with a citizen of any speak in dis manner, sir, concerning of of the United States in the catching or

> "The General Assembly may impose tax on the proceeds of the sales of oysters taken from the natural beds or rocks by scoops or dredges, such tax not to exceed the rate of tax that may be imposed on any other property."

> Mr. LUTHER LEE (Radical) moved that this be postpened until Tuesday.
>
> Discussion ensued. During this, Mr. CLEMENTS made allusions to the fact that members did not seem to have any com-

as much as possible. Mr. LEE said that if the gentleman in tended to impugn his conduct he would son or by proxy. JOHN C. STANARD, say that his statements were false, and he ja 24-td Secretary say that his statements were false, and he threw them back in his teeth. [Laughter.] Mr. CLEMENTS wished to know what part of his remarks had reference to the

gentleman.

Mr. CLEMENTS: "I have no spology to offer. I never make them." Mr. LEE: "The gentleman's explanation is satisfactory." (?) The vote was then taken on the motion

to postpone, and it was carried. The report of the Committee on Pardoning Power was declared the order of the day for Monday. The Convention then adjourned until 12 o'clock Monday.

MARRIED. On Wednesday, 29th instant, at Westminster church, Baltimore. by Rev. Dr. Dickson, THOMAS P. LANDON to Miss LISLE WHITE; both of Baltimore city.

Special Notices.

ST BREEDEN & FOX ARE RECEIV. ING by steamer of this day large lots of BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; NEW STYLES EARLY SPRING PRINTS, at the very lowest prices; And many other goods adapted to the sea-

son; to which they invite the attention of both wholesale and retail buyers. BREEDEN & FOX. No. 401 Broad street.

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(ESTABLISHED IN 1833,) BANKERS AND BROKERS. No. 1014 Main street, first house below the post-office, RICHMOND, VA. STERLING EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SIL-

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Wm. H. Tyler, J. Rosenbaum, J. W. Hall, T. W. Pemberton, R. Quarles, E. Blankenship, J. B. Winston, A. A. Hutchinson, T. W. Doswell, Powhatan Weisiger.

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The attention of all in city and country is called to this institution. Here they will find security, convenience, and profit. Sums as small as one dollar may be deposited, and six per cent. Interest received on same. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; on Sa-

turday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to ie 13-d&swts 6 P. M. BE STEARINE SOAP .- This best of all family soaps, now so favorably known all over

the United States, is, as its name indicates, could not countenance such an attack on made of the "hard substance of pure tallow" upon an entirely new principle. Clothes need no boiling, no rubbing on a washboard; one pound will go as far as three pounds of other mily soaps. If it does not give satisfaction return it at our expense. Beware of imitations; the genuine is made only by McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

Manufacturers. He characterized the Southern Opinion 32 south Front street, Philadelphia; 30 Barclay street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE-REMOVAL. JOHN C. SHAFER & CO., Merchant Tailors have removed to their new building, No. 1602 Main street, corner of Tenth (third door above the post-office), where they will continue their business in all its branches, and would respectthe gentleman to confine himself to the fully solicita continuance of the favors of their patrons and the public generally. ja 11-1m

BE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. PERSONS OR CORPORATIONS

desiring to effect LOANS, NORTH OR IN EUROPE,

BUILDINGS OR MERCHANDISE. vill find it to their interest to insure with this company. Policies of this company transany citizen of this State for taking or ferred to capitalists are considered by them the best security in cases of fire.

CAPITAL, \$16,000,000 IN GOLD. Stockholders personally responsible; and among them are some of the wealthiest persons in England and the United States. All claims paid on proof of loss without batement for interest.

DAVENPORT & CO.. General Agents for Virginia, office over Exchange Bank.

## Meetings.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEET I ing of the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY will H. W. DENISON.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE,-The mem. bers of Shockoe Hill Division, No. 64, Sons of Temperance, are requested to meet at their hall, on Marshall street between Sixth and Seventh, THIS (Monday) EVENING at halfpast 7 o'clock. As business of great impor-tance is to be transacted, it is necessary that

THE RICHMOND MUSICAL BENEext regular meeting in the the concert-room, potswood Hotel, MONDAY EVENING,

ebruary 3, at 8 o'clock. At its last meeting it was "Resolved, That the thanks of this Associa-tion be tendered the Messrs. Millward Bro-thers for their liberality in allowing the Asso-

ciation the use of their concert-room free of harge.' By order of President TANNER.
fe 1-2t W. S. WHITE, Secretary.

Annawan Tribe, No. 30, I. O. R. M., 3 SLEEP, SNOW MOON, G. S. D., 377. THIEFS AND BROTHERS,-You are hereby notified to attend a regular meet-of your Tribe, to be held on MONDAY the 3d of February, at half-past 7 o'clock pre-cisely. Prompt attendance is expected, as business of importance will be brought before the Tribe. Members of sister Tribes and transient

brothers in good standing are fraternally in-

fe 1-2t\* THOMAS ADDISON, C. of R. NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in the city of Rich-mond, at 3 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Feb-

ja 31-td JOHN S. LOOMIS, President. OFFICE OF THE OLD DOMINION IRON AND ) NAIL WORKS COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA., January 29, 1868. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at their office on MONDAY, 3d

R. E. BLANKINSHIP. Commercial Agent. on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o clock, at their office, in this city. It is important that there should be a full attendance either in per-

W. C. KNIGHT. GEORGE WATT. ATATT & KNIGHT. No. 1450 FRANKLIN STREET, dealers in and manufacturers of Agricultural Implements. The WATT PLOUGH a specialty.

Special Natices. BE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRESS GOODS

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

NOT A CALICO, BUT A PLAID MO-

HAIR-GOOD ENOUGH FOR A

Plaid Mohair Dress Goods at 12%c., worth

Shepherd's Plaid, for dresses, at 12%c., worth

DeLaines at 12%, 20, and 25c,—the best goods

Rich Plaid Mohairs at 20, 25, and 30c., worth

in the city for the price. ;

Plain Cashmere at 30c., worth 37%c.;

the latter is richly worth 75c.;

gold before the war ;

be cheap at \$2 per yard;

Black Silk at \$1.50, worth \$2;

yard;

Gloves at 10c. a pair ;

cheap at that;

\$1.25 per yard;

Shirting Stripes at 12%c.;

Canton Flannel at 15c.;

yard, worth 50c.;

the regular price;

worth double the money;

full yard wide, at 12%c.;

coes at 8%c. per yard;

Balmoral Skirts for ladies at \$1.25;

Gents' Cloth Gloves at 40c., worth 75c.

Shawls at \$2.50, worth \$4;

worth \$1.50;

gular price;

worth 50c.;

ranted all wool;

Domestic Gingham at 12%c.;

Red Tick at 12%c. :

Sontags at 50c., worth \$1;

at 25c. a pair, worth 50c.;

Jet Nail Heads at 40c. per gross;

Fine English Merino at 40c., worth 75c.;

The best Colored Alpacas at 40, 45, and 50c.

The best 50 and 60-cent Black Alpaca in this

Genuine French Merino, handsome colors

Elegant Poplin Velours at \$2.25 per yard-

were considered cheap at \$3 per yard;

\$2.50, and upwards-all very cheap;

Ladies' White Hoods at 35c., worth \$1;

Mixed, Slate, and White Lambs' Wool Hose

Steel Nail Heads, all sizes, at 50c. per gross

Marseilles Quilts at \$1.25, worth \$2.50-and

Large stock of Cassimeres at 75c., \$1, and

Cotton Damask, 1% yards wide, suitable for

counterpanes or table cloths, at 30c. per

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Dimity Bands at 10, 12%, 20, and 25c.—just half

Elegant Worked Cambric Bands at 75c., \$1

\$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2 for the double band,

Telvet Ribbons at 45, 50, 60, 75c., and \$1

Bonnet Ribbons at 35c. per yard, worth 60c.

Red, White, and Yellow Flannel at 30c., war-

leavy Gray and Red Twilled Flannel at 35c.

Excellent Bleached and Unbleached Cotton

Bleached and Unbleached Cottons and Cali

hildren's Balmoral Skirts at 60c., worth

All kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods at

and dead animals of New York city, for which

the company have exclusive contract. Price

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freight and charges from New York added.

Warranted by the company to be equal weight

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days to two weeks earlier, and doubles the

Pamphlets, with certificates of hundreds of

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OF RICHMOND,

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WILLIAM H. MACFARLAND, President;

late President Farmers Bank of Virginia.

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The ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn at sight or

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SCOTLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, SWIT-

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DEPOSITS received subject to check a

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible

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REVENUE STAMPS sold at a liberal dis

Amusements.

MONDAY EVENING, February 3, 1868, first night of the new season. JOHN BROUGHAM'S great satire of the day, THE LOTTERY OF LIFE. See bills of the day for full particulars. Performances commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

PRICES: Dress circle and orchestra seats.

75c.; parquette and family circle, 50c.; gallery, 25c.; private boxes, 86; seats in upper private boxes, 81. No extra charge for secured seats. Box office open from 16 A. M. to

FFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY

POR THE BENEFIT OF THE MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

MASONIC ORPHANS HOLL:

Class 165, February 1, 1868:

25, 6, 23, 50, 20, 45, 39, 14, 16, 76, 7, 41, 2,

Class 166, February 1, 1868:

35, 7, 33, 68, 49, 70, 22, 36, 73, 54, 64, 21.

BOYD, WILSON & CO, Managers,

Atlanta, Ga.

For further information address Lock Box

NOTICE.—I have this day appointed ANDREW DOWD my sgent to carry on in my name the business of manufacturing cigars and smoking tobacco in the city of Richmond, and also to sell and dispose of the same. My stild agent to buy and sell for cash only.

By F. P. Turner, his attorney in fact.

RICHMOND, December 24, 1867. ja 29—1w

1213 Commercial Block.

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TEW RICHMOND THEATRE.

SPAULDING & RAPLEY.

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PAPER, and NEGOTIATE LOANS.

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DEN, and NORWAY.

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LEVY BROTHERS.

1547 Main street.

apiece-these are much lower than the re

Marseilles Toilet Covers at \$1, worth \$2;

warranted all wool, at 75c .- brought \$1 in

Poplin Alpaca at 85c., worth 50c.;

20c.;

25c.;

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"SUNDAY-GO-TO-MEETING."

UAPITOL STOCK, \$30,000 SHARES at PRICES FIXED TO SUIT EVERY ONE A GOOD DRESS FOR ONE DOLLAR AND

CAPITOL STOCK, \$30,000 SHARES at

\$50 EAUH, \$1,500,000.

6,000 SHARES FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

12,000 SHARES FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

12,000 SHARES FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

12,000 SHARES WILL BE ISSUED IN PAYMENT FOR

The object of the Company may require.

The object of the Company is to bring the lands of Virginia into market and cultivation.

The plan is similar to that successfully pursued by the Illinois Central Railroad Company and land-owners in the West, in developing their lands by sales of alternates small tracts at low and fixed rates to actual settlers with families; and it is the only plan to secure re-We are now closing out our stock of DRESS 300DS, and have fixed the prices at such

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TIRGINIA LAND AND AID INNI

GRATION COMPANY.

CHARTERED PRESURES 5, 1866. OEGANIZED DECEMBER 13, 1867.

low figures that a person can buy material and make a new dress at a lower price than second-hand ones are usually sold at. We

or alternate tracts.

No subscription of less than one hundred acres will be received; and all must be made before the 1st of March.

Rich Silk and Wool Poplins at \$1.50, would Wide Black Silk of superior quality at \$2 Bead Trimmings at 10, 15, 20, and 25c. per

> No. cleared. wood. acres.

Witness my hand and seal this-

of parties who comply with its terms free of all charge, except in case of sale; and through its extensive connections has disposed of a

DR. GEORGE B. STEEL,

(Office No. 723 Main street,) inserts ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanite; EXTRACTS, FILLS, and REGULATES TEETH in the most scientific

REMOVAL.—DR. 3. HAD the CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND FIFTH STREETS, where he may be fe 3—lm

G. W. JONES, SURGICAL DEN. to Main street, three doors from Sixth, oppoite the Arlington House. All operations thoroughly and gently per-

low prices. We invite all in want of Dry TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.
TEETH INSERTED ON VULCANITE Goods to call at the old-established store of DR.C.E. KLOEBER, SURGEON DENTIST (late of Baltimore),

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M. GOLDEN, the Cheapest Window Shade man, is still at his old tricks, keeping down high prices. He has the largest assortment of SHADES in the city; latest styles in Gold, Velvet, and Painted Shades, with all the fixpast season. It matures the crop from ten tures to match. CLEAR THE TRACK!

> TABLE OILULOTH, in Mahogany, Rosewood, Oak, and Marble, and all the colors; Black, for covering carriages, in Drill and Duck; 1,000 Paper Shades nt your own price.
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707 MAIN STREET AND 516 BROAD STREET. Sugar Crackers, 15c. Cracker Dust, 12c.
Sugar Cakes, 50c. Molasses Cakes, 56c.
Arrowroot Crackers, 15c.
And all kinds of PLAIN, FANCY, and ORNAMENTAL CAKES, CRACKERS, and
PIES, wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Liberal discount given to merchants.
de 31

BUTLER & SON have now open a large stock of

CHINA, QUEENSWARE, and GLASS, recently purchased at auction, and of their GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Call at 1207 Main street.

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for the manufacturers of the PATENT FRENCH PRESSED TINWARE, made by pressure and without any soldering; therefore cannot leak. Call and see it at G. W. GARY & CO.'S.

No. 20 Thirteenth street, next door to No. 20 Thirteenth street, next door to 24 E. B. Cook's auction store.

1007 Cary street.

cal land-owner in Virginia.

Address Virginia Land and Aid Immigration Company, Richmond, Va.

J. D. IMBODEN, President;

ROBERT BOLLING, Secretary;

W. F. C. GREGORY, Treasurer.

Company, incorporated February 5

I hereby bind myself, my heirs, &c., to convey the said land to the said company by good vey the said land to the said company by good and sufficient deed, containing survey and plat, with general warranty of title, and froe from all incumbrance whatever, and to receive at the time of such conveyance payment therefor at the price per acre agreed upon, in certificates of full-paid shares of the capital stock of said company at the per value of the stock of said company at the par value of \$50.
If conveyance of said land is not required by
the company within twelve months from date
hereof, this contract to be void.

very large quantity of land since 1865.

Those who desire to sell within the year will consult their interest by a correspondence at once with us, enclosing descriptions of the property for sale. Address W. B. ROBINS,

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manner. An experience of seventeen years enables him to guarantee satisfaction. fe l DEMOVAL .- DR. J. HALL MOORE,

PLATE, and durability warranted. oc 16 nearly opposite the market-house. No. 902 Broad street, Richmond, Va. Teeth filled in the best manner at reduced rices. Beautiful artificial teeth on the vul The subscribers offer for sale in lots to suit puranite base, perfectly imitating the natural chasers 2,000 tons of double-refined POUorgan, and restoring the contour of the face, at the low prices of \$20, \$25, and \$30 per set. Nitrous oxide gas given in extracting teeth, pany, made from the night soil, blood, offal,

High prices, down you come! All know GOLDEN; he always had the cheapest Shades, at his old stand on Broad street.

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LOOK AT THE WHOLESALE LIST OF PRICES:
Soda Crackers, 11c. Butter Crackers, 11c.
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CLES.—Our recent importation of GUNS embraces the finest goods for the prices ever in Just received, 1,000,000 ELY'S CAPS, in

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No. 8 Fifteenth street.

at low and fixed rates to actual settlers with families; and it is the only plan to secure reliable labor for agricultural purposes.

In order to secure co-operation, no conveyance will be required until 100,000 acres are subscribed; and the company will not commence its operations until all the conveyances are satisfactorily completed.

Land-owners can divide their lands as they deem best, and convey any portion in one tract or elternate tracts.

The lands of the company will be sold only to actual settlers with families.

On the fair businesss principle of interest to all concerned, the enterprise commends itself to the favorable consideration of every practical land-owner in Virginia.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe acres of land, hereinafter described, to the capital stock of the Virginia Land and Aid Immi-

No. acres No. Where lo-Price acres cated and per tion.

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